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The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1805.

Editorial.

"*VINDICATION OF MR. JEFFERSON.*"

THE FLIGHT.

Who would not fight, but ran away,
Will doubtless *flee* another day.

IT is the opinion of the *Enquirer*, (and we think the opinion is correct) that "among the various charges which have "been urged againſt Mr. Jefferſon, the "moſt important are thoſe which relate to "his conduct during our revolution."

The *Enquirer* adds,

"From theſe inſinuations it has been "inferred that Mr. J. has neither the ſpirit "nor the talents to conduct the adminiſ- "tration of our government. The man, "who was unable to diſcharge the duties "of a governor of Virginia, is declared "unfit to be preſident of the United "States."

If it is conceded, by the *Enquirer*, that "the man who was unable to diſcharge the duties of a governor, is unfit to be the preſident of the union," as much is admitted as the moſt zealous opponent of Mr. Jefferſon can deſire; for, by this very "Vindication." (admitting every ſyllable of it to be true) it is proved that Mr. Jefferſon was not only unable to diſcharge the duties of a governor, but that he was himſelf conſcious of this inability.

We paſs over three whole numbers of the "Vindication," which relate to Mr. Jefferſon's conduct prior to the celebrated *Flight*, that we may come at once to the charge in queſtion; and now, to ſhew that we have not miſtated the language of the *Enquirer*, we quote his very words:—

"It was ſhortly after this period [May, "1781,] that Mr. Jefferſon repaired to "Monticello, 2 or 3 miles from Charlot- "teſville, where the legiſlature had deter- "mined to meet in the early part of June. "His office was on the point of expiring; "his country was invaded by a powerful "and perſevering enemy: No ſkill could "be too diſciplined to combat their activi- "ty; no length of time ſeemed likely to "exhauſt the venom of their perſecution. "Mr. Jefferſon diſtinctly perceived the "danger which was hovering over his "country; and he determined to ſacri- "fice the little remnant of his authority "for the more effectual preſervation of the "commonwealth.

"He knew how neceſſary it is to the "ſucceſs of military affairs that a com- "mander ſhould be known by his troops. "But in the ſhort remnant, which remain- "ed of his conſtitutional term of ſervice, "he could ſcarcely expect to form an ac- "quaintance with and conciliate the love "of his army. Could he even have ſuc- "ceeded beyond his moſt ſanguine ex- "pectations, to what mighty uſe would "his exertions have been applied, at the "very moment when they ſhould be atten- "ded with ſucceſs? When he had obtain- "ed the love and the confidence of his "army; when he was about to draw up- "on the diſcipline and valor of his troops; "the conſtitution would have ſtripped him "of his functions; an unknown ſucceſ- "ſor would have ſtept into the command, "and the precious moment of activity "might have been loſt in going through the "ſame ceremonial of cultivating the ac- "quaintance and obtaining the confidence "of the ſoldiers. But at the head of the "Militia there was already to be ſeen a "commander whoſe perſon was known "to the army, and whoſe orders had "long received their obedience. Was it "not then the duty of Mr. Jefferſon to "have reſigned the ſmall remaining por- "tion of his authority during which he "could have done ſo little, for the pur- "poſe of increaſing the powers of a ſuc- "ceſſor, who was already capable of ac- "compliſhing ſo much? To the Military "attainments of that ſucceſſor too, Mr. "Jefferſon was modeſt enough to yield "the palm of uncontеſted honor. Edu- "cated amidſt the civil profeſſions of ſo- "ciety, he had the magnanimity to think "himſelf inferior to a commander, to "whom experience had familiarly

.....explained the use
Of the deep column and the lengthened line,
The square, the crescent, and the phalanx firm.

"Animated by theſe convictions, Mr. Jef- "ferſon reſigned the helm of government.

"His friends in the legiſlature, whilſt they "admired the modeſty and magnanimity "of his temper, extended their confidence "to the commander, whom he had pre- "ferred for his ſucceſſor. They thought "with him that the union of the civil and "the military powers in the ſame hands "would greatly add to the ſucceſs of the "operations of the war; and with him "they thought that the military genius of "Gen: Nelſon was ſufficient to entitle "him to this diſtinguiſhed honor. Gen: "Nelſon was therefore ſelected as the ſuc- "ceſſor of Mr. Jefferſon.

"About the middle of May, Lord "Cornwallis at the head of the main "ſouthern army, had formed a junction "with Arnold, who had become ſole com-

" mander of his detachment ſince the " death of Philips at Peterſburgh. Be- " fore this ſuperior force, the Marquis de " la Fayette was obliged to retire from " his poſition at Richmond. The Eng- " liſh then croſſed the James river, and " marched up into the country about fifty " miles from the capital and within thirty " of Charlotteſville, where the legiſlature " was holding their ſeſſion. It appears " from the letter of Gov. Jefferſon, dated " Charlotteſville, May 28th, that the " combined army amounted to 7000 regu- " lar troops, while that of the Marquis de " la Fayette did not exceed 3000 ; and that " there was no poſſibility of increaſing that " number from the want of arms, which " had been ſent from Rhode-Iſland but " had not yet arrived. In the ſame letter " Mr. J. urges the neceſſity of diſpatching " Gen. Waſhington with the northern ar- " my to the relief of Virginia, and men- " tions that though his " office would ex- " pire in a *few days*, by the *conſtitution*, " ſtill as a private man (he) ſhould derive " great confidence from his preſence."

" Things were at this criſis ; his office " having actually expired, but his ſucceſ- " ſor not yet inſtalled in the adminiſtration " of affairs, when col. Tarleton was diſ- " patched by Lord Cornwallis with his re- " giment of horſe to ſurpriſe Mr. Jefferſon " whom he ſtill believed to be in of- " fice, and the legiſlature then ſetting " in Charlotteſville. At this moment " the ſpeakers of the two houſes and " ſome other members of the aſſembly " were the gueſts of Mr. Jefferſon " at Monticello. Tarleton having ad- " vanced within ten miles of this ſeat, " early in the morning of the 23rd of June " ſent off a detachment of horſe to ſecure " him and his friends, whilſt he himſelf " proceeded rapidly to Charlotteſville in " order to ſurprize the legiſlature. But " he was diſappointed in both theſe ex- " pectations. Notice had been given by " ſun-riſe, both at Charlotteſville and " Monticello, of the deſigns of the ene- " my. The ſpeakers and their colleagues " had returned to the former place, from " where they had ſcarcely ſufficient time " to eſcape with the other members of the " legiſlature. Mr. J. had already ſent his " family to a place of ſafety, but was ſtill " at Monticello making arrangements for " his departure, when Lieut. Hudſon ar- " rived at half ſpeed with the information " that the enemy were already aſcending " the winding hill of Monticello.

" Mr. J. immediately left Monticello, " and knowing that he ſhould be purſued " if he took the high road, ſtruck out into " the woods of the neighboring mountains, " when he proceeded in ſafety to overtake " his family."

The *Enquirer* further ſtates, that after Mr. Jefferſon quit the mountain, he " repaired with his family to an eſtate in Bedford about 80 miles S.W." where he leaves the *hero* ſecure from danger and alarm.

If all this does not ſhew that Mr. Jefferſon's conduct at the time of the revolution, was ſuch as to prove that he has ſpirit and talents enough to conduct the adminiſtration of our government, then we confeſs we are no democrats.

" *His country was invaded by a powerful and perſevering enemy.*"]—Surely, then, it was the part of a great patriot, to reſign the helm of government, and flee to the mountains.

" *No length of time ſeemed likely to exhauſt the venom of their perſecution.*"]—And ſhould ſuch a nice good man as Mr. Jefferſon run the riſque of incurring the diſpleaſure of ſuch perſecuting enemies, by ſharing the battle with his countrymen ?

" *Mr. Jefferſon diſtinctly perceived the danger which was hovering over his country ;*"]—And ſo, like a coward, fled from his official ſtation, and left his country to take care of itſelf.

" *And he determined to ſacrifice the little remnant of his authority for the more effectual preſervation of*"]——himſelf.

" *To the military attainments of that ſucceſſor, Mr Jefferſon was modeſt enough to yield the palm of unconteſted honor. He had the magnanimity to think himſelf inferior, &c. Animated by theſe convictions, he reſigned the helm of government.*"] This is a very good ſpecimen of Mr. Jefferſon's modeſty and magnanimity ; but how it is to prove that he was *then* a proper man for governor, and, therefore, *now* a ſuitable man for preſident, we know not. It certainly proves the contrary. And it ſerves better than any thing we have before ſeen, to explain the preſent conduct of our preſident. To Mr. Jefferſon's conſcious incompetence in military affairs—to his dread of the ſmell of gunpowder, muſt we aſcribe (by the confeſſion of his own friends) the ſpiritleſs, mean, and puſillanimous meaſures of the government. Should we ſpeak the language that an independent nation ought to ſpeak—ſhould we act as we did when Waſhington and Adams directed our councils, our pacific preſident fears that he might again find his modeſty and magnanimity taxed. Again he might be compelled to yield the palm of unconteſted honor to a ſucceſſor, and reſign the helm of government. Again he might be compelled to flee to the mountains. Hence we muſt bear the inſults, the abuſe, and the depredations of every power on earth. Hence our nation muſt ſubmit to have its noſe tweaked by England, its ears cuffed by France, and its ſeat of honor kicked by Spain.

" *Mr. Jefferſon urges the neceſſity of diſpatching Gen. Waſhington with the* NORTHERN *army to the* RELIEF OF VIRGINIA."]—What a precious confeſſion is contained in this ſhort ſentence ! It furniſhes another proof, however, of Mr. Jefferſon's modeſty and magnanimity. Let us try to conjecture in what terms the letter was couched—Let us gueſs at the language of Mr. Jefferſon.

Virginia is invaded by a powerful and perſevering enemy—Danger is hovering over my country—I can't fight—I don't know how, and I'm not fond of it—I'm getting ready to run away—I ſhall flee to the mountain, as ſoon as I hear of the enemy's approach to Monticello—for they want to catch me. But I implore, in the name of all my twenty gods, that Gen. Waſhington may be ſent to RELIEVE VIRGINIA. *I am going to be a* private man *in a very* ſecret place, *but I ſhall feel more* ſafe *if the* NORTHERN ARMY *is ſent to help us. Hark! " the enemy is aſcending the winding hill of Monticello." I muſt be off.*

IN GREAT HASTE,

Yours, &c.

Such, if not the very language, was the tone of Virginia, in the ſtormy times of the revolution. Then, Mr. Jefferſon could cry,

" Help me, Caſſius, or I ſink !"

But,

. . . . . " this man
Is now become [*a ruler,*] and Caſſius is
A wretched creature, and muſt bend his body,
If Caeſar carelessly but nod on him."

He had a *panic in the revolution,*
And when the fit was on him, I did mark
How he did ſhake : 'tis true, this man did ſhake;
His coward lips did from their colour fly,
And that ſame eye, whoſe bend doth awe the *Union,*

Did lose its lustre: I did see him start:
Aye, and that tonge of his, that *bids his minions*
Mark him, and write his speeches in their books,
Alas! it cried—"Give me assistance, Washington"—
As a frighten'd girl Ye gods, it doth amaze me,
A man of such a feeble temper should
So get the start of *his degraded country*,
And bear the palm alone.——
[*Parody.*]

"*Things were at at this crisis; his office having actually expired but his successor not yet installed in the administration of his affairs, when Col. Tarlton was dispatched,*" &c.]—This proves the worst part of the charge—viz. That Mr. Jefferson abandoned his post at the very moment that a powerful enemy was approaching, and actually left the state destitute of a governor and commander in chief.

"*Mr. Jefferson immediately left Monticello, and knowing that he should be pursued if he took the high road, struck out into the woods of the neighboring mountain.*"]—The *Enquirer* does not inform us whether it was Carter's mountain, nor whether Mr. Jefferson secured himself in a cave; but as these facts make part of the charge, and are not contradicted, they must of course be admitted.

The *Enquirer* carps at one circumstance mentioned by Mr. Turner, the correctness of which he denies. He says, that Mr. Jefferson *did not* dislocate his shoulder by a fall from his horse when fleeing from Monticello, but that he met with this accident, while riding out, after his retreat to Poplar Forest, Bedford. This circumstance is of little consequence; but as we promised in the outset of this examination, to retract with candor every thing which should appear to have been misrepresented, we have been thus prompt in noticing even this trivial affair.

"Such (we say, in the language of the Enquirer) is the celebrated adventure of Carter's mountain," according to the testimony of Mr. Jefferson's own friends.

Selected.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

WHAT DO FEDERALISTS WISH?

The democrats frequently affect to think it very strange that the federalists complain of the present administration, and ask as though they expected some very extraordinary answer, "what do they wish?"

It is not altogether candid that the federalists, who certainly know best what they wish, are not allowed to answer for themselves. The democrats say we want to subject this country again to the domination of Great Britain. Preposterous as this must appear to every man of any information, there is a class, among whom such tales are circulated with some effect. To such an absurdity there can be no serious reply; if federalists are allowed to partake of the common feelings of human nature, they must ever wish that country in which lies their ALL to be free and independent.

The federalists are again represented to be rich; and desirous to see government impose "heavy and grievous taxes." This is no less absurd than the former. Of all the taxes required for the support of government, the principal part is always laid on property. Can the rich be rationally supposed to desire unnecessary burthens upon themselves?

The federalists are said to wish for artificial distinctions in society. Where is there a shadow of evidence to support this charge? Have not the federalists had the management of the national government, & of most, if not all the state government? Where is there on record a single act or a single speech in favor of aristocratick distinctions? Their whole conduct has tended as much as possible to favor political equality, the only equality that has now any open advocates.

What then do the federalists wish? Let their actions speak. They made a constitution, from which they derive their name. They are attached to that Constitution, and have done all in their power to preserve its principles inviolate for posterity. They have opposed the attacks of innovation with zeal & sincerity though unhappily without success. They *did* hope that the government of this country was settled; that the "experiment" was made, and the result satisfactory. They see our last institutions threatened or demolished—they wish to preserve what remain.

When they complain of the administration, their complaints shew in explicit language *what they wish*. They ask that government would protect the rights of its citizens, and preserve its dignity and rank, among the nations of the earth. Will any man presume to say he is an American, and censure this?

Without pretending to designate individuals to the Executive as candidates for his favour, they wish him only to choose men of fair reputation; respectable in society: men in whom their fellow citizens can justly have confidence; men whose names would do honor to their patron and their country.

In short, they wish to see the institutions of our fathers perpetuated—property defended—the national character supported and public morality encouraged as the lasting basis of social happiness.

This is what federalists wish; and though they complain and we confess almost incessantly, we defy any friend of the administration to point out a single remonstrance, that has any other object.

Editor's Closet.

The Bee in its Coffin.

Last week the captain exhibited at the head of his paper, a *black coffin*, thus [redacted] inscribed—"THE BEE," as much as to say, that the little insect which formerly stood there, was lodged in the narrow box. But whether this is done to secure him from the pinching cold of the ensuing winter; or whether it is an omen of his expected departure, I know not. It was remarked, however, by several who read the captain's last paper, that they could hardly perceive any signs of *life* in it.

ALBANY REGISTER.

I have received a letter from Albany, signed "*A Genuine Republican*," but probably written by Solo. Southwick, or some of his particular friends, which attacks me with considerable asperity, for having asserted, a few weeks since, that "the *Albany Register* is carefully skulking between the two factions, until it can see the strength of each, at the next session of the legislature." The writer, in reply, says,

"If you should happen to glance at said paper of "late, you will find, not very much to your satisfac- "tion perhaps, that it does not *skulk*, as you polite- "ly term it; but has taken the open field. It has "the honor to command the *Clintonian* army in this "quarter of the globe."

The Clintonian army must, I think, feel excessively proud of such a commander. *Commanded* by Solomon Southwick! What, in the name of common sense, are the men, if such is the commander. Like Falstaff's buckram heroes, no doubt. However, I care not. If the Clintonians are so well disciplined that they can be commanded by such a Jacky-Dandy mushroom, I have no objection. But let Mr. Southwick and his friends mind their own business. I wish not to be troubled with impertinent letters. I have a rod in pickle for the youngster, to be applied, if occasion should require.

A democratic paper says, "It is poor policy for a county to send men to represent it, who are known to be hostile to a large majority of the body to which they are sent." Such are democratic notions of the rights of the minority.

TO EDITORS.

The explanation of the editor of the "*Connecticut Herald*," convinces us that he has not wronged us *intentionally*.——As the Balance is regularly sent to him, we supposed he must have seen the piece in question, as it originally appeared.

Agricultural.

EXTRACT.

The following is an Account of the method of making the famous Parmesan Cheese; from the 7th Volume of Young's Annals of Agriculture. [*Con. Cour.*]

"THE time of making the Cheese is about 12 o'clock; and they put together the morning's and the evening's milk.—With the milk when cold, there is put into the kettle, about the size of a walnut of *carning*, which is the stomach of a calf, beat up with salt. When the milk is a little warm, they put a little arnatta into the kettle, and stir the milk: this arnatta is a dye, they buy at a surgeon's shop, that gives the particular colour Parmesan Cheese has. When the milk is warm enough the kettle is moved off the fire, and when it goes together, the curd is broke a little and then the kettle is moved on the fire again for a minute or two. When moved off again, the curd is broke very much first, with an instrument like a churn stick, and then with a bundle of small rods, like what is called a whisk. After the above operation the kettle is moved on the fire again, and the curd constantly stirred, till it is tough enough for a little of it to stick together, when laid across ones finger.

The kettle is moved off the fire, and when the curd gees to the bottom, they press the whey out of it with their hands, which makes the curd firm enough to admit of being lifted out of the kettle, into a vessel of the same sort and size with the bottom of the kettle.

Out of that vessel it is turned over on a sloping table, that the curd may run off from it, and when there, a wooden hoop, without any cloth is fixed round it. A coarse cloth not unlike hair cloth, is laid on the top, and over it a stone, as large as a man can easily lift.

The ends of the hoop are not fixed together, but pass one another a little; and through a knob on one end, is made a hole through which is run a small cord, with a knot at the end of it, which being drawn round the hoop, it serves to tighten and raise it as the cheese dries and sinks below the edge of the hoop.

The cheese remains in the hoop from ten to forty days, according to its size; and after the second day, a little salt is sprinkled on the cheese when it is turned, from 8 to thirty days, according to its size. For that time the cheese lays in a small place in the milk house, which is called the salting-house.

From the salting-house the cheeses are removed to the drying-house, which is fitted up with shelves, and in which is a great circulation of air.—There they lie till sold; which is generally from nine to twelve months; and during that time they every day turn and rub them with a piece of coarse stuff, not unlike a powder puff. —If kept longer, they are obliged to scrape them instead of rubbing.—Parmesan cheese is best at three years old."

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

[We committed an error last week in mentioning William Matthews, author of the miscellaneous work from which we promised some extracts, as "a member of the Society of Friends, in London." He is not, at present, a member of that society, having withdrawn from it some years since; nor does he reside in London, but in the west of England. Edit. Bal.]

Extract from the Miscellaneous Companion, by William Matthews.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

WHY so much solicitude to converse, on familiar terms, with men of distinguished abilities and fortune? Why so much servility for the attainment of such a distinction, or so much uneasiness at disappointment? There is a privilege still more valuable, within the most common reach: we may converse at pleasure, and without ceremony, with the most illustrious men in *their works*; wherein also they have been careful to say those things which they thought the most worthy of being said, and in the best manner they could. Add to this, that such a kind of converse, while it instructs us at our own pleasure, is in no danger of alloy or interruption from the casual variation and resentment of the human mind.

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IF thou art favored to know that thou hast many imperfections, not only desire to overcome them, but make suitable allowances for those of others.

—

IT may be wise in us to refrain from speaking of any man's general or particular faults, unless the occasion absolutely call for it. Such faults will be seen, as faults, without our dwelling upon them; and it more concerns us to shew forth our dislike by our own better conduct, which will speak louder than words.

Literary Notice.

AMERICAN PLAYS.

Proposals have been issued for publishing the *Dramatic Works* of William Dunlap, late proprietor and manager of the New-York Theatre. The work will be comprised in ten small duodecimo volumes, at *one dollar* each, in boards.—The whole to contain forty-two Plays, many of them entirely original; others translated or altered from the German and French. Amongst them are the best pieces of Kotzebue, divested of their imperfections, and presented in an entire new dress.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROPOSALS.

"Most of the above pieces have been performed on the American stage, but have not been published; a few of them have neither been performed or published—But the whole will be carefully corrected and revised, and many of them will be nearly rewritten. Age and experience, it is presumed, will enable the author to correct many of the errors and inaccuracies in his earlier productions.

"Independent of any merit these plays may possess, the publisher hopes that some interest will be excited in the *American Public*, to preserve in a respectable form, the works of the first native of the United States who has devoted his time and talents to Dramatic composition."

☞ *Subscriptions received at the Balance-Office.*

Biographical.

FOR THE BALANCE.

Mr. Croswell,

SINCE William Eaton, Esquire, has begun to make a considerable figure in Africa, I discover several attempts to give a brief account of his biography, all of which are very incorrect. If you think it will be interesting to any of your readers, you may publish the following brief sketch, which may be relied on as absolutely correct.

William Eaton was born in Old Ashford, in Connecticut, about the year 1765. His father (who died last spring) was a very respectable farmer. William, having received a good common school education, was sent to Dartmouth college, where he acquitted himself much to his honor. He then entered upon the study of the law, and finally commenced business in that profession in the state of Vermont. He had been there but a very short time, when he was appointed clerk to the Vermont house of representatives. Next he recruited a fine company of troops in Vermont for the western army. This compa-

ny he commanded at different ſtations, until, on account of ſome difficulty with his Colonel at the Natchez, he reſigned. He was then appointed Conſul to Tunis.—From this time his hiſtory is well known. He has a wife and family, and a middling property now in Brimfield, Maſſachuſetts.

[Gen. EATON has an uncle (Capt. ABEL EATON) now living in this county.

Edit. Bal.]

Law Caſe.

FROM THE UTICA PATRIOT.

THE cauſe of the People againſt Amos Muzzy, (poſt-maſter) on the complaint of Sylvanus Dyer, for having unlawfully broken the ſeal of a letter handed him by the complainant to be forwarded by the mail, was tried before the court of common pleas and general ſeſſions of the peace for the county of Oneida, at their late ſeſſions. The facts in this caſe, as they appeared in teſtimony, it is underſtood, were, that a certain *remonſtrance* was in circulation for the ſignature of the people of the town of Sangerfield, to be forwarded to the Legiſlature then in ſeſſion; the object of which was to prevent that town from being again attached to the county of Chenango. This remonſtrance was to have been forwarded by one of the members of the legiſlature from Oneida county who was ſhortly to go to Albany, and who, it was ſuppoſed was friendly to the object of the remonſtrance. But the complainant had gotten the paper in his poſſeſſion, and encloſed it in a letter directed to Col. German; this letter was preſented by the complainant to Col. Muzzy, as poſt-maſter, to be forwarded by mail, ſtating at the ſame time the contents of the letter. The queſtion was aſked what number of ſigners there were to the remonſtrance, and an anſwer was given, which, it was ſuppoſed, and as afterwards appeared, did not accord with the fact. It was wiſhed by Col. Muzzy, who in common with others, felt extremely intereſted in the ſubject, that other perſons ſhould ſign the remonſtrance, who were then ready to do it, and he therefore requeſted that the letter might be opened and the remonſtrance produced for that purpoſe, and that it might be forwarded in the manner propoſed. This being denied, Col. Muzzy called witneſſes broke the ſeal of the letter, took out the remonſtrance, reſtored the letter to the complainant, procured upwards of thirty additional names to the remonſtrance and forwarded it by the member of aſſembly from Oneida county as was firſt intended. The court allowed the defendant's counſel to go fully into this teſtimony as a juſtification, and the jury, after attending to the caſe for *forty hours*, (only two or three of which were taken up in deliberating among themſelves) brought in a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

Political.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

Spoliations on our Commerce.

EVER ſince the introduction of "economies" into our ſyſtem of government, and the conſequent reduction of our navy to the "leaſt competent force," our neutral rights have become, ſyſtematically, an object of ſcorn and deriſion with every nation with whom we are connected. The armed ſhips of England and France have, for nearly two years, been in the habit of blockading our ports and harbours; attacking and capturing each other within our juriſdiction; ſeizing upon our veſſels in ſight of port, and impreſſing our ſeamen and citizens in open defiance of our ſovereignty and their protections. Nay, the miſerable Spaniard, who has hardly an exiſtence or a name among the independent nations of the earth, riſes in to a momentary importance when put in compariſon with a government ſtill more puſillanimous than his own; and unable to reſiſt the temptation of ſhewing that there is one power on earth ſufficiently contemptible to be ſpurned and trampled on with impunity even by him, he too erects his creſt, affects to play the bully; ſeizes upon our veſſels public and private; refuſes to ſatisfy our claims, which have once been acknowledged as fair and valid; and ſuffers our miniſters, one after another, to make him humble court; to pray, that he will graciouſly be pleaſed, in his great mercy, *to do us juſtice;* and then to depart as they went, leaving him hereafter either to grant or reject our prayers (for they cannot be called demands) as humour or intereſt may dictate.

Such is the ſituation of our foreign relations.—Yet, "Gallio cares for none of theſe things." Our adminiſtration, ſufficiently occupied and amuſed about horned frogs, ſalt mountains, and prairie dogs, leave the ſubordinate concerns of national rights to take their own courſe.

It is true, that during the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs the clamours of the country became ſo great, in conſequence of the injuries and inſults that were heaped upon us, in our very harbors, that government was at length forced to affect ſome ſolicitude upon the ſubject. It then became a queſtion what was to be done. ~~To~~ ſend and remonſtrate with thoſe governments by whoſe ſubjects the outrages were committed, demanding reparation and at the ſame time preparing by force to repel future aggreſſions if they ſhould be found to be authoriſed, would be acting juſt as General Waſhington and Mr. Adams had acted before; and of courſe would be very unphiloſophical and anti-republican. After much deliberation and conſultation, a law was finally paſſed juſt at the cloſe of the ſeſſion, entitled "*An act for the more effectual Preſervation of Peace in the Ports and Harbors of the United States, and in the waters under their juriſdiction.*" This law enacts, that foreigners, in armed veſſels, ſhall not commit inſults and outrages in our ports and harbors; and if they do, that our marſhals, and conſtables, and militia men ſhall go and take them out of their ſhips of war and have them before our juſtices, by whom they ſhall be fined and impriſoned and ſent out of the country, and they ſhall never come here again.

If any thing was before wanting to render us completely ridiculous as well as contemptible in the eyes of foreign nations, it was juſt ſuch a law; a law, which was intended merely to be talked of, and to enable the friends of the adminiſtration to ſay that *ſomething* had been done for the vindication of our national rights and ſovereignty; a law which at the time of its paſſage we predicted would never be carried into execution; becauſe, paltry and inadequate as it is, we knew that the adminiſtration would never have the courage to execute it.

The event has verified the prediction. Thoſe very humiliating inſults which that law was to prevent and puniſh, have been daily increaſing till there is now ſcarcely a port of any conſequence in the United States which is not blockaded in form by armed veſſels of ſome foreign power, and ſcarcely a mail arrives that does not bring intelligence of ſome violence committed upon the perſons or the property of the citizens of this "free, ſovereign and independent nation." Where then is this formidable law which was to arm Mr. Jefferſon with power to overawe the nations of Europe, & compel them to obſerve the laws of nations and reſpect the rights of neutrality? Is it totally inadequate to the object, that it ſhould ſleep in total inactivity in ſuch times as this? If ſo, the more ſhame to thoſe who made it and thoſe who praiſed it, when they ought to have been doing ſomething that would be efficient to our protection and for the preſervation of peace in our ports and harbours. On the contrary, will it be ſaid by any one that the act was dictated by political wiſdom, and that it is competent to the object for which it was made? The very acknowledgment is the ſevereſt of all reproaches upon the chief magiſtrate of the Union, who having in his hands the means of protecting our rights looks on with perfect

unconcern, for month after month, and ſees them made the ſport, the deriſion, and the prey of every paltry picaroon that navigates our waters, while he is amuſing himſelf and the nation with knick-knacks and playthings that would diſgrace a ſchool boy.

Hudson, *October* 1.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the paſſing tidings of the times

☞ The Proprietors of HUDSON ACADEMY, are deſired to meet at the Academy, on the ſecond Saturday of October (12th) at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpoſe of chooſing Trustees, &c.

LOOK OUT!

On Saturday night, an attempt was made to rob the ſhop of Mr. STANTON, Watch-Maker, in this city. The villain had cut off one end of a fold of the ſhutter to the bow-window, in which a great number of Watches were hanging, when he was heard by a perſon who ſlept in the ſhop. He effected his eſcape, however, without being diſcovered.—Will not ſuch facts convince the citizens of Hudſon of the neceſſity of maintaining a night-watch?

From the N. Orleans Gazette, Aug. 3.

It was yeſterday reported, and this morning we are told from a correct ſource, that the late Spaniſh Intendant, Morales, has received orders from his court to ſell all the vacant lands in Eaſt and Weſt Florida, and it is ſaid ſales will be immediately made, even of lands, within the boundary claimed by the United States.

From the Norfolk Herald of Sept. 11.

CONFIRMATION OF THE NEWS OF PEACE WITH TRIPOLI.

Yeſterday arrived in Hampton Roads the United States' Frigate Preſident, Commodore Barron, Capt. James Barron, in 38 days from Gibraltar. By this ſhip we are relieved from all anxiety upon this intereſting ſubject, for not only does ſhe bring the certain accounts of peace being concluded, and the releaſe of our unfortunate countrymen, but ſhe has brought Captain Bainbridge, his officers and part of his crew, a number of whom are now in town —We offer them our felicitations upon this happy occaſion, and ſincerely hope that the pleaſures they will meet in their native country, and in the embraces of their friends, will compenſate in a meaſure their paſt ſufferings. We are ſorry to underſtand Commodore Barron has returned in very bad health.

The particulars which we have collected are corroborative of what has been already publiſhed—General Eaton deſerves great credit; to his enterprize and courage we are principally indebted for the attainment of theſe important objects. We underſtand that General Eaton reached Derne about the laſt of April, when he inſtantly attacked the Baſhaw's army, and defeated it with little loſs, himſelf being wounded in the right arm ſo as to render it uſeleſs. The few Americans who were in the action, diſplayed a courage that confounded the Turks; they were appointed to lead the attack, which ſervice they performed in a manner that did honor to their country. We underſtand that at the time General Eaton attacked the army by land, that Captain Hull in the Argus, Captain Dent in the Nautilus, and Lieut. Evans of the Hornet bomb ketch, attacked the batteries by ſea.

General Eaton's army was, we underſtand, compoſed of 1500 men, and that of the Baſhaw's of 5000. This intrepid little band had marched 800 miles acroſs the Sandy Deſerts, through a hoſtile country, and had ſeveral partial actions before the deciſive one at Derne. General Eaton was wounded when in the act of cutting down a Seik of the Baſhaw's army.

The reſult of this action appears to have been an immediate propoſal from the Baſhaw for peace; Col. Lear went immediately to Tripoli and a treaty of peace was ſigned on the 3d of June, and our countrymen releaſed the next day. The terms we cannot learn fully, but we underſtand that as far as we had Tripolitans they were exchanged man for man, for the balance of Americans remaining we are to pay 60,000 dollars. Some proviſion but what we cannot underſtand, is made for the Ex-Baſhaw: his wife and family who were detained as hoſtages, are to be liberated. As the official accounts are gone on to Waſhington we muſt ſuſpend our curioſity as to the other article for the preſent.

The Preſident left Syracuſe the 7th July: The following was the diſtribution of the American ſquadron at that time. The Frigates Conſtitution, Conſtellation and Eſſex, with the brigs Syren and Vixen, and Bombketch Hornet, were at Syracuſe; the Argus had ſailed for Egypt, and the Nautilus for Meſſina. The frigate John Adams and two Gun-Boats anchored the day the Preſident ſailed. General Eaton ſailed for the United States in a merchant veſſel. The Ex Baſhaw was at Syracuſe when the Preſident ſailed. The Preſident on her paſſage to Gibraltar got near the Spaniſh Coaſt was taken for a Britiſh Frigate, and fired upon from the Batteries.

It may be grateful to the friends of the officers, who have been in captivity, to know where they now are, we therefore have procured the following account of them.

Returned in the Preſident.

William Bainbridge, Captain.
Jacob Jones, 2nd Lieutenant.
Keith Spence, Purſer.
Benjamin F. Read Lieut. promoted.
James Gibbon, do. do.
Daniel T. Patterſon do. do.
William Oſborne, Lieutenant Marines.
James Biddle, Midſhipman.
Robert Gamble, do.
William Cutbuſh, do.
Wallace Wormley, do.
James Renſhaw, do.
Nicholas Harwood, Surgeon's Mate.
Jonathan Cowdry, do.
William Anderſon, Captain's Clerk.
George Hodge, Boatſwain.
Joſeph Douglaſs, Sail-maker.
Richard Stevenſon, Gunner.

Remained in the Mediterranean.

Lieut. David Porter.
——Theodore Hunt.
——Benjamin Smith.
Bernard Henry, Maſter.
Doctor John Ridgly remains as charge de Affairs for the U. S. at Tripoli.
Simon Smith, Midſhipman, and
William Godby, Carpenter.

OFFICIAL.

The following is an extract of a letter from commodore Barron, to William Eaton, Eſq. dated

MALTA, March 22, 1805.

"You muſt be ſenſible that in giving their ſanction to a co-operation with the Ex-Baſhaw, Government did not contemplate the meaſure as leading neceſſarily and abſolutely to a reinſtatement of that Prince in his rights to the Regency of Tripoli; They appear to have viewed the cooperation as a means, which, if there exiſted energy and enterprize in the exile, and attachment to his perſon on the part of his former ſubjects, might be employed to the common furtherance and advantage of *his* claims and *our* cauſe; but without meaning to fetter themſelves by any ſpecific or definite atttainment as an end, which the tenor of my inſtructions and the limited ſum appropriated for that ſpecial purpoſe clearly demonſtrates. I fear, by the Convention you ſeem to think of making with Hamet, that a wider range would be taken than is conſiſtent with the powers veſted in me for that particular object. Theſe apprehenſions may perhaps prove groundleſs on further repreſentations from you, but under preſent impreſſions, I feel it my duty to ſtate explicitly, that I muſt withold my ſanction to any convention or agreement, committing the U. S. or tending to impreſs upon Hamet Baſhaw, a conviction that *we have bound ourſelves* to place him upon the Throne.

The conſequences involved in ſuch an engagement cannot but ſtrike you forci-

bly, and a general view of our ſituation in relation to the reigning Baſhaw and our unfortunate countrymen in Tripoli, will be ſufficient to mark its inexpediency. I ſhall conſider it my duty, as it is certainly my inclination, to afford you every aid compatible with the authority veſted in me and commenſurate with the means that have been placed at my diſpoſal; and you may rely upon the moſt active and vigorous ſupport from the ſquadron, as ſoon as the ſeaſon and arrangements will permit us to appear in force before the enemy's walls; but I wiſh you to underſtand that no guarantee or engagement to the exiled Prince, whoſe cauſe I muſt repeat we are only favoring as an inſtrument to our advantage, and not as an end in itſelf, muſt be held to ſtand in the way of our acquieſcence to any honorable and advantageous terms of accommodation which the reigning Baſhaw may be induced to propoſe. Theſe terms being once offered and accepted by the repreſentative of government appointed to treat of peace, our ſupport to the Ex-Baſhaw muſt neceſſarily ceaſe. You will not however conceive, ſir, that theſe conſiderations important and neceſſary as they are, ought to induce us at once to abandon the benefits which the meaſures you have adopted ſeem to promiſe. I conceive a perſeverance in them by no means incompatible with a total freedom from any trammels with reſpect to a definitive object, which freedom I deem it all important to preſerve, eſpecially when I view the peculiar ſituation in which Captain Bainbridge and his fellow-ſufferers may be placed by this co-operation. If by our energy and exertions added to the ſupplies now ſent forward, you ſucceed in getting poſſeſſion of Derne and Bengaze, we may calculate that having received this impulſe from our ſtrength, the Ex-Baſhaw will himſelf poſſeſs ſufficient energy, courage and talent, and if accounts are correct, ſufficient intereſt among the people to move on with firm ſteps and to conduct his friends and followers to the gates of Tripoli, but ſhould he be found deficient in theſe eſſential qualities, or that it appears we have been deceived in regard to the diſpoſition of the inhabitants, he muſt be held as an unfit ſubject for further ſupport or co-operation."

LONDON, JULY 24—AUG. 9.

The utmoſt activity prevails both in the marching of troops to different points of the coaſt from the Texel to Boulogne, and the naval preparation for invaſion. A large depot of artillery, baggage and ſtores of all kinds, is forming at the Helder; all paſſports have been diſcontinued, and an embargo was, according to private accounts expected every hour to be laid on all ſhipping in the Batavian ports.

A diviſion of the enemy's flotilla, conſiſting of four praams, forty brigs, and twenty ſchuyts, put to ſea on Wedneſday laſt from Dunkirk, and after ſuſtaining a ſmart attack from ſeveral of our cruizers, ſucceeded in anchoring in Calais roads, cloſe in with the batteries. On the following morning, at dawn of day, they weighed and ſtood along the ſhore for Boulogne, the grand depot.

Private letters from Paris, of the 17th ult. ſtate, that an immenſe number of troops were marching from all parts of the interior, to the ports of the Channel. A formidable army of reſerve is collecting at a ſhort diſtance from the coaſt. All the General officers who are appointed to command in the intended expedition againſt England had ſet out for their reſpective deſtinations.—Bonaparte was ſpeedily expected to viſit the camps at Boulogne.

A private letter from Boulogne, extracted from the Paris Journal, ſtates the following:—

"I have ſeen here the fineſt ſpectacle in the world—that of 2000 veſſels and 150 or 200,000 men, in this city in the neighboring towns, and in the ſurrounding camps.

I have alſo ſeen the Engliſh ranging at large, with ſometimes only 25 ſhips, ſome of which endeavour to approach: but the three forts, which have been erected within theſe few years, quickly obliged them to ſheer off. The fort of Heurt is to the North, the fort of Creche to the South, and the wooden fort, which was finiſhed within the laſt ſix months. Our veſſels go out with impunity, and anchor in the road for the mooring of the ſhips of war, which has intereſted me exceedingly. The flotilla is compoſed of praams or veſſels of a larger ſize, carrying cannon and horſes; of gun boats, veſſels of a third kind, or pinnances; galleys or ſloops, with 24 oars. The have added to the port of Boulogne a large baſon, which contains more than half the veſſels. They have extended the chain to ſtop the fire ſhips which the Engliſh have in vain endeavoured to ſend among them. The fort of Vimereux, at two leagues to the north, is a new creation of the Emperor: it contains the imperial corvettes, and a number of other veſſels. In that village is ſeen the epitaph of Pilatre, who periſhed there by his own imprudence the 15th of June, 1783. The camps formed at Boulogne, at Etaples and elſewhere, are ſtill an uncommon ſpectacle. Innumerable ſquare barracks, made of wood, and plaiſtered without, contain the ſoldiers. They are diſpoſed in three ranges, with gardens between. It is there that our brave fellows expect with impatience the ſignal for glory. This great enterprize merits the monument which the army has erected in honor of the Emperor. It is 170 feet high.

A letter from an officer belonging to Admiral Calder's ſquadron, who took charge of the two captured Spaniſh ſhips after the engagement off Cape Finiſterre, with the combined fleet, and conducted them into Plymouth, (Eng.) ſays, "I found one of them in a moſt terrible ſituation, having 150 men killed and 40 wounded; next day took her in tow; they are both Spaniards; one of them an 80 gun ſhip and the other a 74. On board the two captured ſhips were altogether 500 men killed and wounded. The Britiſh Fleet not above 50 killed in the whole and not many more wounded."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Norwich, Connecticut, to his friend in this county, dated 17th of Sept. 1805.

"This day is Freeman's meeting in this State. The Demos here have been weighed this afternoon and found wanting.—In Lebanon, where the laſt ſpring, Col Tilden and others, of Meeting-House memory, were elected, they have chosen all *Federaliſts*. And in Providence, we hear, there is great turning to the *Right*.—Democrats, with all their lies and intrigue, cannot revolutionize this part of the world, where "ſteady habits," general knowledge, and due reflection, make the people fearful of trying the ſovereignty of "*twenty gods*" inſtead of *ONE*."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

JOHN BRECKENRIDGE, Eſq. Attorney General for the United States.

JOHN CORBURN, Eſq. Judge of the Territory of Orleans.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, NEW-YORK.

DEATHS BY THE FEVER.

Sept. 17.—Everard Benjamin, Phebe Johnſon, Ann Boles, John Van Wart, David Jones, William Smith and James Smith—7, and 14 caſes.

Sept. 18.—Dominick Lively, James Bazen and Maria Miller—3, and 7 caſes.

Sep. 19.—John Maxwell, John Thomas, Mr. Steward, Lewis Baché, James Hawey, William Knowland, Henry Luke, Nancy Sweeny—8, and 7 caſes.

Sep. 20*th*.—Caleb Smith, John Long, Mary Brown, John Underwood—4, and 8 caſes.

Sep. 21*ſt*.—James Fitzpatrick, James Gilchriſt—2, and 8 caſes.

Sep. 22*nd*.—No deaths—3 caſes.

Sep. 23.—No deaths—16 caſes.

Sept. 24.—Grace Sharp, Robinſon Hazard, Mary Dunn, James Kirkwood, Nicholas —, 5, and 30 caſes.

Sept. 25.—Jane Mills, Rebecca Byaſs, Chloe Coles, Michael Feely, Mary Collendon, Dominick Purcell—6, and 23 caſes.

The Knell.

DIED,

At Charleſton, (S. C.) on the 28th Aug. General CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN, a revolutionary patriot, aged 82.

At Savannah, Mr. EBENEZER HILLS, (formerly of Maſſachuſetts) aged 58.

At the city of Waſhington, of a fever taken at New-York, Mr. JOHN HODGKINSON, the celebrated comedian.

At Bath, Georgia, Col. ROBERT WATKINS, of Auguſta, aged 40.

On Saturday the 14th ult. Widow ABIGAIL ARMSTRONG, Æt. 85, of this city.

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE TIMES.

THE real poet, by his useful art,
Should for his country all his skill impart:
Her chiefs, her warriors, and her statesmen praise,
And for the meed divine men's wishes raise,
That great and glorious acts may spread around,
And Fame transmit them with her dulcet sound.
Hence men have been to noble actions fir'd,
And some for crimes have hop'd to be admir'd.
They live in future times, all great men know,
While Hist'ry's read, and Poets' verses flow.

Sometimes a strange transaction calls forth men,
Whose deeds are subject for the Poet's pen;
The course they take, if well, or ill pursued,
Alike, is sure t' affect the gen'ral good.
In the good days of WASHINGTON, we find,
Men act congenial to the sage's mind:
The good, the just, the brave, were then in rule,
Brought up and nourish'd in the fed'ral school,
Safe whilst the Constitution, bravely sway'd,
Fair freedom's charms to distant lands display'd;
No power o'ergrown, no tyrant to controul,
They gave to virtue all the force of soul;
This, like rich soils, gave vigor to the root,
Made bold by freedom and renown'd for truth.
To add increasing worth, behold the man
Who early for her freedom first began,
To have an empire rising in the west,
That should in virtue vie, beyond the rest,
This he attain'd by a successful war—
Was to his soldiers still their guiding star.
In times of danger ever undismay'd,
His steady soul by weakness ne'er betray'd,
When freedom he, and independence won,
Then glorious shone the soul of Washington.
To his dear country his commission gave,
His sword laid down, when he did nobly save,
In peace to rest, till time should call again
To vindicate the rights of freeborn man.
Thus Doria, for his country bravely fought,
And her salvation by his actions wrought.

All conquerors seek rewards in wealth or fame,
By either he unmov'd, was still the same;
The same retirement that for war he chang'd,
He sought again when peace was well arrang'd.
His country grateful for such blessings won,
Their love resolv'd to him their darling son:
Call'd him again, in peaceful rule to sway,
And gild with radiance the just dawning day,
Which Liberty then gave this western clime,
To grow in virtue, and to drop with time.
Sweet roll'd the years, tho' war two realms harrass'd,
Sweet peace was ours, that others' peace surpass'd;
The vine and fig-tree shade men then could use,
And freedom, link'd with peace, their bliss diffuse;
Our commerce with our fame began to flow—
Our land an asylum was to all below.
Th' oppress'd, and all degrees of men came o'er
To shun distraction on their native shore.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Diversity.

EXTRACTS.

USEFUL.

A MACHINE has lately been put into the Secretary of State's office, by Mr. John M'Bride, of South-Carolina, but late from Tenneſſee, and a patent taken out for ſecuring the profits thereof to the ingenious inventor.—This machine, which is called the *Columbian Spinſter*, is ſo contrived as to gin, card and ſpin, at the ſame time; it is operated on by one perſon, who is perfectly adequate to the whole direction of it. This model ſpins twelve threads, and machines may be ſo enlarged as to ſpin any greater number. The machine requires no other attendance, than the perſon who feeds it with the ſeed cotton, who alſo turns the wheel by which the operations are carried on. It might be advantageouſly worked by water: the owner of the preſent model finiſhed one of fifteen threads (which he left in Tenneſſee) that by great exertions, extended each thread ſeven yards in a minute. Many ladies and gentlemeu of Waſhington and Georgetown have ſeen this model, and expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction at it.

We wiſh our ingenious countryman ſucceſs in his invention, and we ſincerely hope he may be rewarded in the ſale of his machines.—No doubt a diſcerning public will ſee their utility and avail them of the uſe of ſo valuable an article.

[*Waſhington Paper.*]

CHILDREN.

I am a great advocate for whipping children. Some perſons talk of reaſoning with ſuch beings; it is impoſſible; they cannot be governed by appealing to their good ſenſe, their dutifulneſs, their love of parents, and reſpect for inſtructions. How paſſionate, irrational a creature is man at full age, in the height of his faculties, in the bloom of his excellence! Do you think children more reaſonable becauſe they are younger? If they play truant, would a lecture on the importance of education be ſo good to their minds, as the rod to their backs? Parents may rely on it, that they are too indulgent, if they never whip, and ſeldom ſcold. The mother has generally the care of the young, and very often contrives to hide from the father the faults of the child, and ſometimes even he hides from himſelf the wicked tricks of the boy or the girl. The child deceives both, and the inſtructor deceives all. Butler ſays,

Doubtleſs the pleaſure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat;

and when I ſurvey the education, commonly practiſed, I am apt to think Butler was very right, for never did I read or remark ſuch a general ſyſtem of cheats, cheaters, and cheated.

[*Monthly Anthology.*]

A perſon peruſing Bonaparte's late addreſs, to the Genoeſe, read—"*You dogs, people of Genoa,*" inſtead of "You, *Doge, and* people of Genoa."

[*Merc. Advertiſer.*]

The following characteriſtic trait *is copied from a Virginia paper.*

"*EDUCATION.*

"Within about twenty miles of Richmond may be obtained immediately, a School, conſiſting of twenty or thirty pupils—and if an additional aid as to profit were wiſhed, the ſituation furniſhes every conveniency for a Tavern, without intertering with the duties of the ſeminary, or the retirement of a private family."

TERMS OF THE BALANCE, FOR 1805.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by mail, Two Dollars, payable in advance.

To those who take their papers at the office, in bundles, or otherwise, a deduction from the city rice will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the volume.

NOTE.

The first, second and third Volumes of the Balance may be had on the following terms:—

First Volume—unbound— -	$ 2
Second Volume, - -	$ 2, 50
Third Volume, - - -	$ 2, 50
The three together, - -	$ 6

If bound, the price of binding (either plain or elegant) will be added.—An unbound volume may be sent to any post-office in the state for 52 cents postage; or to any post-office in the union for 78 cents.

Advertisements inserted in a handsome and conspicuous manner, in the *Advertiser* which accompanies the Balance.

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